



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

Published monthly, during the Academic Year, by Harvard Law Students.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.50 PER ANNUM. 35 CENTS PER NUMBER.

Editorial Board.

EDWARD S. THURSTON, *Editor-in-Chief*.
 NORMAN B. BEECHER,
 JOHN K. CLARK,
 SHERMAN L. COX,
 MALCOLM DONALD,
 WALLACE B. DONHAM,
 HENRY W. DUNN,
 WILLIAM D. EATON,
 RALPH W. GIFFORD,

HENRY FLETCHER, *Treasurer*.
 WILLIAM H. HITCHCOCK,
 SAMUEL H. HOLLIS,
 ROBERT A. JACKSON,
 FRANK W. KNOWLTON,
 HUGO KOHLMANN,
 LANGDON P. MARVIN,
 ROBERT B. STONE,
 FREDERIC R. TAYLOR.

THE LAW SCHOOL. — The following table shows the registration in the school on November 15 for twelve successive years: —

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Res. Grad.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third year	50	44	48	69	66	82
Second year	59	73	112	119	122	135
First year	86	101	142	135	140	172
Specials	59	61	61	71	23	13
Total	254	279	363	394	351	402
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
Res. Grad.	—	—	1	1	—	1
Third year	96	93	130	102	134	144
Second year	138	179	157	169	193	202
First year	224	169	216	218	232	241
Specials	9	31	41	58	51	58
Total	467	472	545	548	610	646

As usual there is an increase in the total registration. Each of the three classes is larger than in any previous year. Of the third year class only 14 per cent. have not returned, as against 21, 32, 28, 36, 30, 34, and 44 per cent. respectively, in seven preceding years. The second year men not returning form 21 per cent. of the whole class as against 12, 25, 7, 23, 28, 24, and 27 per cent. in previous years.

The number of men who withdrew or did not take their examinations last year was 11 per cent. of the first year class and 4 per cent. of the second year class, as compared with 10, 16, and 6 per cent. and 7, 9, and 3 per cent. respectively for the three previous years.

The following are the usual tables showing the sources from which eleven successive classes have been drawn, both as to previous college training and as to the geographical districts from which they have come :—

Class of	HARVARD GRADUATES.			Total.
	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	
1893	34	1	19	54
1894	30	2	17	49
1895	32	4	13	49
1896	23	7	17	47
1897	27	2	15	44
1898	42	1	25	68
1899	45	6	19	70
1900	50	11	30	91
1901	45	3	28	76
1902	59	2	28	89
1903	43	4	28	75

Class of	GRADUATES OF OTHER COLLEGES.			Total.
	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	
1893	5	9	21	35
1894	7	20	38	65
1895	8	14	30	52
1896	14	11	45	70
1897	9	12	56	77
1898	19	23	62	104
1899	21	12	45	78
1900	30	19	60	109
1901	27	22	59	107
1902	22	29	61	112
1903	23	26	83	132

Class of	HOLDING NO DEGREE.			Total.	Total of Class.
	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.		
1893	4	1	7	12	101
1894	20	1	10	31	142
1895	16	3	14	33	135
1896	10	4	9	23	140
1897	26	7	16	49	170
1898	25	2	25	52	224
1899	11	2	8	21	169
1900	11	2	3	16	216
1901	25	—	9	34	218
1902	18	4	9	31	232
1903	21	1	12	34	240

The thirty-four men in the first year class who hold no degree are Harvard seniors on leave of absence. They have, however, save in four instances, completed the work required for the Harvard A. B. Thus it may be said that all the members of the first year class are virtually college graduates, as are 98 per cent. of the whole number of men registered in the school. Of the fifty-eight special students in the school, thirty-eight are here for the first time this year, and of these eleven are non-graduates, four are graduates of law schools, and the remainder are college graduates.

There are now in the school graduates of eighty-two universities and colleges, as compared with seventy-six last year. The following forty-

seven universities and colleges have conferred their first degrees on members of the entering class, the figures indicating the number of men from each college when there are more than one: Harvard (75), Yale (29), Brown (13), Dartmouth (9), Bowdoin (6), Chicago (5), Princeton (5), Washington and Jefferson (4), Amherst (4), California (4), Bates (3), Georgetown (3), Iowa College, (3), Johns Hopkins (3), Northwestern (3), Western Reserve (3), Wisconsin (3), Beloit (2), Cornell (2), Leland Stanford, Jr. (2), Michigan (2), Nebraska (2), Union (2), Connecticut Wesleyan (2), Williams (2), Alabama, Baylor, College of the City of New York, Colby, Creighton, Denison University, De Pauw, Illinois, Iowa University, Kenyon, Lehigh, Manhattan, Marietta, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Minnesota, New Brunswick, St. Johns, St. Lawrence, Tufts, Waynesburg, Wooster, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

GAME LAWS AND THE COMMERCE CLAUSE. — The effect of a fisheries or game law prohibiting the possession of certain fish or game during the close season has recently been considered in the New York Court of Appeals. To proceedings brought for a violation of the statute the defence was set up that the fish in question had been imported from Canada, and the court by a bare majority gave judgment for the defendant. Four judges held that by a fair construction of the act it was not intended to cover the present case, but merely prohibited the possession of fish or game caught or killed within the state. Three of them went further and said that if the statute were to be construed as covering fish and game captured or killed outside the state, it was unconstitutional. The three dissenting judges held that this statute was a legitimate exercise of the police power, and that it was not invalidated by the fact that its operation might indirectly interfere with commerce beyond the boundaries of the state. *People v. The Buffalo Fish Co.*, 164 N. Y. 93. The same point was lately raised in a federal court in regard to a Washington statute, which prohibited all sale of certain game within the state. The act was held invalid as being an interference with interstate commerce. *In re Davenport*, 103 Fed. Rep. 540 (Cir. Ct., Wash.).

It is settled authoritatively that the states may not legislate in regard to foreign or interstate commerce save on matters of purely local concern. If the subject-matter of the law admits of only one uniform system throughout the country, the legislative power of Congress is exclusive. Accordingly, acts of a state prohibiting all sales of intoxicating liquors, oleomargarine, etc., have been held unconstitutional. *Leisy v. Hardin*, 135 U. S. 100; *Schollenberger v. Pennsylvania*, 171 U. S. 1. Until a commodity has been sold, or used, by its importer it is considered as still being an article of commerce, and it is not, therefore, within the legislative control of the state. Thus, in the absence of congressional authority, a state may not forbid the sale of an imported article in the original package. On the other hand, a statute prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine so colored as to resemble butter has been upheld by the Supreme Court on the ground that it merely prevented the practice of a fraud upon the public and was therefore within the police power. *Plumley v. Massachusetts*, 155 U. S. 461. Again, in considering a statute which prohibited the exportation of game killed within the state, that court has expressly held that owing to the duty of the state to preserve for its people